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BOOK REVIEWS.

The Laws of England, being a complete statement of the whole law of England; by the Right Honorable Earl of Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; '85-'86, '86-'92, '95-'05. Volume 12 contains only three titles: Education, Elections, Electric Light and Power. London, Butterworth & Co.; Cromarty Law Book Company, 1112 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; and Lawyers' Co-Operative Publishing Company, Rochester, N. Y., Sole Agents for United States. 1909. Price \$7.50, net.

The publishers announce that volumes 5 and 12 have proceeded simultaneously and that they hope the former volume will be in the hands of the subscribers in the course of a short time. With each succeeding volume we are more impressed with the wonderful erudition shown by the lawyers, we have undertaken to prepare this "corpus juris" for England, whose stupendous number of volumes of reports would stagger even modern publishers. They number something over a thousand volumes. There is no hack writing to be found in these volumes; but the work is written in such a way that it will be a permanency for all time in the jurisprudence of England. While the topics embraced in this volume are not of much practical importance to the practitioner in the states, yet it affords much delightful reading, because the statements of law are clear and concise, and will invariably be found supported by the citations in the notes, which is more than can be said ordinarily for the average modern text book.

Hand Book of International Law by George Grafton Wilson, Professor of International Law of Harvard University, Lecturer on International Law of Brown University and in the United States Naval War College, American Delegate Plenipotentiary to the International Naval Conference, *Associé de l'Institute de droit International*. West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn. \$3.75 per volume.

This timely subject written by an expert, will undoubtedly have undisputed possession of the field of International law, especially as a text book for students in the law schools and other colleges in the United States, and we will venture to say in many of the European Countries. With Prof. Wilson's imitable style of writing, the profession heretofore has been little favored, and we cannot help regretting that this book is not on a subject more generally useful to the profession. The results of the deliberations of the peace conference which assembled at The Hague in 1899 to consider many questions bearing on the mutual rights and liabilities of belligerents and neutrals, made such a book as this imperative, because of the changes that were made. The work is divided into six parts, part first deals with persons in International Law; part second, with general rights and obligations; part three with intercourse of states such as diplomatic relations, consular and other relations, treaties and other international agreements, part four with international differences; that is amicable and non-amicable means of settlement of international differences short of war; part five is devoted to war and all of the rights and liabilities resulting therefrom, and part six with the relations of neutrals. Prof. Wilson is to be congratulated on his wise choice of the horn book style of publishing his work, which is too well known to need any explanation.